Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of Lamarck's conversion, and, in Chapter XVI, essays to trace "the steps in the development of Lamarck's views on evolution before the publication of his *Philosophie zoölogique*.

The succeeding three chapters give us the contents of the *Philosophie zoölogique*, "Lamarck's Theory as to the Evolution of Man," and "Lamarck's Thoughts on Morals, and on the Relation between Science and Religion." In these accounts of Lamarck's speculative and theoretical views, the author has done wisely in preferring, by means of abstracts and translations, to let Lamarck tell his own story, rather than to comment at length "on points about which the ablest thinkers and students differ so much" (p. ix). Moreover, this plan is a matter of special commendation, inasmuch as the writings which Professor Packard has translated and incorporated in his volume, have been for the most part hitherto inaccessible to the ordinary student.

The closing chapter of the work, entitled "The Relations between Lamarckism and Darwinism; Neolamarckism," is written from the point of view of the author's well-known advocacy of Neolamarckism. It is important in that it gives a good sketch of the beginnings and development of Neolamarckism, and cites "the conclusions and opinions of upwards of forty working biologists, many of whom were brought up, so to speak, in the Darwinian faith, to show that the pendulum of evolutionary thought is swinging away from the narrow and restricted conception of natural selection, pure and simple, as the sole or most important factor, and returning in the direction of Lamarckism" (p. 424). A. LEFEVRE.

The following books also have been received:

The Principles of Logic. By HERBERT AUSTIN AIKINS. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1902.—pp. x, 489.

The Satire of Seneca on the Apotheosis of Claudius. A Study by ALLAN PERLEY BALL. New York, The Columbia University Press, 1902.—pp. viii, 256. $1.25.

The Future of War. By JEAN DE BLOCH. Translated by R. C. LONG. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1902.—pp. lxxix, 380.

Addresses on War. By CHARLES SUMNER. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1902.—pp. xxvii, 319.

Investigations of the Department of Psychology and Education of the University of Colorado. Vol. I, No. 2. The Survival Values of Play, and a Statistical Study of Education in the West. By HARVEY A. CARR. Boulder, Col., The University of Colorado, 1902.—pp. 78. $0.50.

Harvard Psychological Studies, Vol. I. Edited by HUGO MÜNSTERBERG. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1903.—pp. 654.

John Stuart Mill: Die Stellung eines Empiristen zur Religion. Von MAXIMILIAN LEWELS. Münster, 1902.—pp. 100.

Das Kant-Friesische Problem. Von Dr. THEODOR ELSENHANS. Heidelberg, 1902.—pp. 56.

Maine de Biran: Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Metaphysik und der Psychologie des Willens. Von ALFRED KÜHTMANN. Bremen, Max Nössler, 1901. — pp. viii, 195.

Neue Theorie des Raumes und der Zeit: Die Grundbegriffe einer Metageometrie. Von MELCHOIR PALÁGYI. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1901. — pp. xii, 48.

René Descartes Meditationes De Prima Philosophia. Nach der Pariser Originalausgabe und der ersten Französischen Uebersetzung, mit Anmerkungen neu herausgeben. Von C. GÜTTLER. München, Oskar Beck, 1901. — pp. iv, 250.

Malebranche. [*Les grands Philosophes.*] Par HENRI JOLY. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1901. — xii, 296.

Nouvelle classification des sciences: étude philosophique. Par A. NAVILLE. Deuxième édition entièrement refondue. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1901. — pp. vii, 178.

La théorie de l'émotions. Par WILLIAM JAMES. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1903. — pp. 168.

Le personalisme, suivi d'une étude sur la perception extreme et sur la force. Par CHARLES RENOUVIER. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1903. — pp. viii, 537.

Gazali. Par LE BON CARRA DE VAUX. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1902. — pp. viii, 322.